

New York Tribune

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FOR THE MORGAN TREASURES.

The story that Mr. Morgan's priceless collections which he was going to place in the Metropolitan Museum of Art are likely to be withdrawn from the city and established at Hartford is evidently the product of a too fearful imagination. Mr. Morgan is too large minded and level headed to misunderstand the difficulties and delays inevitable in the matter of public building, especially in a city so burdened with financial calls as this. At the same time he knows that the exhibition of such collections in a small city would not accomplish his purpose of making these treasures freely accessible to the American people. We may be sure that no spirit of pique would divert him from his long cherished designs with respect to an institution for which he has done so much.

Nevertheless, official leasuriness in providing quarters for the Morgan collections should come to an end. The application for \$750,000 to build a new south wing to the museum was made to the Board of Estimate last January, about eleven months ago. It has not yet been acted upon, and, according to Mr. Robinson, the director of the museum, Mr. Morgan has "been growing impatient at what may have appeared the indifference of the city authorities to his magnificent offer." The museum director had hoped that action would be taken early in the summer and made his plans accordingly; but his preparatory work for the installation of the collections has been delayed.

The city officials, however, explain that their inaction is not due to indifference, but to the rule of the Board of Estimate that all issues of corporate stock for the year must be included in the corporate stock budget made up annually. The present administration has wisely reformed the old habit of piecemeal bond authorizations, and has not felt that the emergency was one warranting a departure from its reform policy. Borough President McAneny says there is not the slightest doubt that the money will be appropriated in the forthcoming budget, to be made in December. He had supposed this plan was perfectly understood by the museum. There was no disposition to neglect the opportunity. The President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Mitchell, makes the same prediction. Controller Prendergast also says the appropriation will be made, but he doesn't propose to be "scares" into action. The board will supply the money "in its own good time." But that is only Mr. Prendergast's progressive attitude toward popular initiative in hastening official action and presages no danger to the enterprise.

We may, therefore, be sure that in the course of a few weeks the money for the new wing will be forthcoming. It is to be regretted that the project was not far enough advanced for the application to be filed last December, before this year's budget was made up, a year's time thus being saved. The annual budget policy is too great a reform to be departed from lightly, but in the making of the new budget the museum appropriation should be among the first adopted.

"HONEST BUSINESS MEN."

In his official career as Commissioner of Accounts Mr. Fosdick never hesitated to speak out in meeting. It is gratifying to find that he retains the habit, and as a business man boldly holds business men in the community responsible for the serious side of existing graft. He should know its why and wherefore if anybody does, for he has had exceptional opportunities for studying the subject. His denunciation of the hypocrisy of business men who buy special privileges from public officials is therefore likely to carry exceptional weight.

The "big graft" in these days is not the money actually stolen from public funds, even by successful bootleggers like those in the Pennsylvania Capitol case. Modern business efficiency is putting an end to that in municipal and state departments. The "big graft" is in the sale of special privileges or unlawful protection—to the gambler or brothel manager, to the jury-buider, to the corporation seeking improper favorable legislation or fighting proper restrictive measures. It is most dangerous because the crookedness emanates from men outside public office rather than inside, though inevitably the official bears the brunt. Even the gambler buying police protection scorns the man he buys, while the eminently respectable corporation director or lawyer who consents to have a legislator or department head "persuaded" to take the corporation's view of some matter is pretty certain to regard himself as the victim of unfortunate circumstances and of "another crook in office." The bribe taker, when caught, gets punishment; the bribe giver usually gets none, because the community has a higher conception of the duty of the public

official than of that of the individual out of office.

Fortunately the public standards of duty are rising under the stimulus of graft exposures, followed by prison sentences, and of much varied discussion of the subject. Practices once considered, entirely legitimate, like the corporation contribution to party campaign funds and the corporation officer's stock tips to legislators, are dying out. The "strike bill" is unprofitable, not because the race of dishonest legislators and self-seeking business men is extinct, but because of publicity. It may not be too much to hope that some day every citizen doing business with the state or city may consider himself as much bound to respect the law, even though merely an "honest business man," as if he had taken an oath of office.

IT MUST BE ENFORCED.

The Connecticut Public Utilities Commission has issued an order to the New Haven Railroad which, if obeyed, will prevent further crossover accidents like the fatal ones at Westport and Bridgeport. The order is that high speed trains shall be brought to a full stop before entering the dangerously short crossovers which the road still has in spite of its dreadful experiences with them. The railroad company should see to it that this rule for the safety of its passengers is obeyed. It will not do merely to promulgate it, like the road's existing rule requiring a speed of only fifteen miles on short crossovers, and then practically nullify its effect by insisting upon speed and the maintenance of schedules; that is, by following up engineers who are a minute late in some part of the run and paying no attention to engineers who go through crossovers at full speed.

A grave responsibility for the recent extraordinary loss of life on the New Haven road rests upon its officials. They cannot shoulder it off upon their subordinates by saying that the accidents have been due to disobedience of orders. Unless it can be shown that the officials make a real effort to enforce obedience and do not bring about neglect of rules made for the safety of passengers through the stress which they lay on speed and the maintenance of schedules and through their indifference to the successful taking of chances with human lives, the responsibility for the fatal disobedience will be theirs. If they think it sufficient for them to take no more effective means for the enforcement of this new safety rule of the Connecticut commission than they have taken in the past for the enforcement of their own requirement of reduced speed on crossovers, it is to be hoped that the public authorities will be able to bring home responsibility for fatal disobedience to those whose responsibility is real.

OUR DAMMED-UP TRADE.

The forecast of the Department of Commerce and Labor is that the foreign trade of the United States this year will amount to \$4,000,000,000. It reached \$3,000,000,000 for the first time in 1909, and \$2,000,000,000 in 1899. Thus it will have increased 33.3 per cent in six years and 100 per cent in thirteen years. Moreover, more than half of our imports will this year come in duty free, the aggregate of free merchandise increasing from \$406,000,000 in 1902 to probably \$975,000,000 in 1912, or more than 138 per cent in ten years.

In view of these things it would seem to be high time for a trumpet blast from Bermuda against "that dam against which all the tides of 'our prosperity have banked up, that 'great dam that runs around all our 'coasts; the tariff which holds us back, 'the tariff that hems us in, the tariff 'that chokes us, the tariff that smothers us," the protective tariff, in adopting which, according to the Sage of Princeton, we "chose to be provincial 'and to have as little to do with the 'rest of the world as possible."

Indeed, it might be advisable for Mr. Wilson to hurry home on the next steamer and devote himself to preparations for calling a special session of Congress on March 5, to take immediate action against this tariff dam by which our foreign trade is so cribbed, cabin'd and confin'd, lest, in the persistence of present processes, we shall presently dominate if not monopolize all the markets of the world and have a free list so large as to make the dutiable part of our imports seem a negligible quantity. What a monstrous dam it is, to be sure, which permits our trade to double in a baker's dozen of years! Those at Ashokan and Gatun put together are not a marker compared with it!

HONORS AT PANAMA.

Credit for the construction of the Panama Canal will be due to various persons who have contributed essentially to that achievement, in diplomacy, in legislation and in administration. Some of the foremost are no longer living, while others are no longer associated with the undertaking. Some, indeed, never were directly connected with it. Probably and not unreasonably the most direct popular regard will be given to Colonel Goethals for the unsurpassed efficiency of his administration, civil, military and technical; for which, indeed, no praise will be too high. But certainly due recognition must be given to his colleague, Colonel Gorgas, for his equally remarkable conquest of the diseases which had been more formidable obstacles than river or mountain.

The real roll of honor must, indeed, begin with the name of Pasteur, who long before De Lesseps began his labors on the Isthmus indicated the way in which men were ultimately to overcome the malign forces that defeated the conqueror of Suez. After him came Ross, with his indisputable indictment of Anopheles as the purveyor of those malarial plagues which for centuries had desolated the Isthmus, and Finlay, with his similar conviction of Stegomyia as the propagator of yellow fever. It was the discoveries of these men, following where Pasteur had led, and the painstaking, vigilant and resolute application of them by Colonel Gorgas during the administration of Governor Magoon

that made possible the prosecution of Colonel Goethals's work.

It is a great thing to transform a barrier into a gateway. It is no less great to transform a plague spot into a sanatorium. Froude truly said of Panama in De Lesseps's time that nowhere else in the world was there concentrated in any single spot "so much swindling and villainy, so much 'foul disease, such a hideous dingy heap of moral and physical abomination.' The moral abominations have been swept away; and so, too, have the physical; so that to-day's historian must record that probably nowhere else on earth is the performance of a stupendous industrial task so little marred by foul disease.

DOCK LOGIC.

There is room on the North River waterfront above 42d street for a number of thousand or twelve hundred foot piers, and the placing of them there would be satisfactory to those who would use them. The only question seems to be whether the much-needed marginal railroad, which is to connect the shipping terminals with inland transportation lines, will be built there.

It is desirable, we might say essential, that there shall be direct railroad connection with the docks. The two systems must be developed in co-operation. But there is this radical difference between the two, that a railroad may be built at almost any point on the waterfront, while the spots suitable for piers of great length are few and of course cannot be shifted. In brief, the docks and piers cannot go to the railroad, but the railroad must come to them.

The logic of the case therefore seems to be that the site of the new piers should be selected with primary regard to the piers and docks themselves; provided merely that it is not one to which it would be impossible, or prohibitively difficult or expensive, to extend a connecting railroad. It is understood that there is no such barrier to the construction of a railroad at the place now urged for the piers. It seems fitting, therefore, to proceed with Mr. Tomlin's plans for long piers at the earliest practicable date and let the marginal railroad plans be adapted thereto.

A PRACTICAL MAN.

Roscoe Conkling once said that "Lion" Payn was the best practical politician in the State of New York. Mr. Payn proved it by retaining his hold on the Republican machinery of his county year after year, yielding it as a matter of choice only when he felt he had worked long enough and had all the honors he needed. The retirement he has just announced will recall to that portion of the world which is indifferent to the personnel of politics the fact that he is alive. The politicians, especially the little group in the mountains of Columbia County, have never been permitted to forget it.

Conkling man, Platt man, Black man, Barnes man, Payn was first of all a Payn man. From the time he obtained his first job, at twenty-one, until the day of his retirement he was so "practical" that he wanted to see where he "came in" in any political contingency. It was not always a material consideration which moved him. Friendship or hatred would stir him to action, as hatred of Colonel Roosevelt, who removed him from his place as Superintendent of Insurance, induced him to form an alliance with Mr. Barnes in the Republican convention of 1910. Mr. Payn was an organization man of the most determined type, because "the organization" got him what he wanted and aided him to get what others wanted for them. His political ideas and methods were those of a quarter of a century ago. It is significant that while he retained his control of his party's machinery in his county he could not retain the party vote, which has gradually grown smaller, until now Columbia is a debatable county in ordinary elections.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The ingenious fancies which produced the disappearing dinner table of King Ludwig of Bavaria and the elaborate clocks and secret panels of the French Empire are by no means completely diverted in these days by the rigid demand for the practical. A certain New York woman has a boudoir in her uptown house which affords a surprise for friends who are lucky enough to see it. The decorations of this room are worked out on a general color scheme of dull gold and green. The walls are covered with pale yellow silk, and the furniture and hangings are in various shades of gold or green. At one end of the apartment is what looks to the uninitiated like a small alcove. A long French mirror hangs upon its wall. Yellow roses rise from a great vase in one corner. Two or three gilded chairs occupy the space, and the little compartment seems part and parcel of the room. It is, however, an automatic elevator, and many a friend, while conversing with the hostess, has been amazed to see what is apparently one end of the apartment, suddenly sink through the floor. The arrangement is such that when the elevator is signalled from below a carved leather panel slides across, closing the entrance to the room.

"Any man can make a fool of himself," "True; but with a woman's help it's much easier."—Boston Transcript.

Albania, Bulgaria and Rumania, although contiguous to one another, speak three totally different languages. The Bulgarian tongue is that of ancient Russia, and Rumanian resembles that of ancient Rome more closely than modern Italian does. Albanian has no marked affinity with any other language, though philologists have discovered in it some slight traces of Basque and Hungarian influence. Yet, strangely enough, the three languages have one peculiarity in common—that of putting the article at the end of the word it qualifies. Thus, the title of the leading financial paper of Bucharest is "Curierul Financiar"—"The Financial Courier," "cur" being Rumanian for "the."

"You can't imagine," said the musical young woman, "how distressing it is when a singer realizes that she has lost her voice."

"Perhaps not," replied the plain man; "but I've got a fair idea how distressing it is when a singer doesn't realize it."—Tit-Bits.

At a stockholders' meeting of a little company, which took place on Wednesday, the formalities were soon disposed of and to kill the time before luncheon the election and its results were discussed by the five men who remained in the meeting room. On comparing notes it was

found that four of them had made long trips to cast their votes. One came from Omaha, two from Chicago and one from Indianapolis, and none of them voted for a candidate who was elected. Three voted for Taft and one for Roosevelt and three for Hedges and one for Straus. The fifth man, who said he voted "before 9 o'clock within two blocks of his home," picked the winners.

Binks—An Eastern man married as the result of an election bet.
Jinks—One of the losers, eh?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SOCIALISM AND LUXURIES

Correspondent Thinks It Would Be a Good Idea to Trim Both.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Every once in a while you seem to be afflicted with some socialistic screed in which the writer tries to imagine that the "dear people" are starving to death all because the old parties have not curbed the wicked trusts and the two million merchants and manufacturers who are making some profit in the business of producing and distributing goods. These little Socialists imagine that, under their pet scheme of a co-operative commonwealth, goods would be both plenty and cheap. Under their scheme, as a matter of fact, we would spend most of our time in voting this boss in and that boss out and trying to settle whether or not John Jones or "Sam" Smith should be the commission for the regulation of childbirth. And there wouldn't be much time left to produce wealth. Moreover, the bosses elected would always be the easy bosses, and wealth production would go down to the starvation point for all of us.

Talk about the high cost of living. Let us see where some of our money goes. Last year we spent \$275,000,000 in the moving picture shows, we spent \$209,000,000 for jewelry, we spent \$180,000,000 for candy, \$600,000,000 for tobacco, \$2,500,000,000 in the saloons and \$500,000,000 in the red light districts. Out of this total of \$4,255,000,000 annually expended on these six items of waste the working class spend at least \$2,000,000,000. In ten years this would be \$20,000,000,000, a sum great enough to buy every homeless family in America a fine home well furnished. The working class in this country lives as well as the middle class lives in Europe. We are better dressed, better fed, better housed and have more luxuries than ever, and we will continue to have all of this unless the Socialists, or Democrats, or Progressives get some of their wild dreams on to the statute books. F. G. R. GORDON.

Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 21, 1912.

DOG-IN-MANGER ATTITUDE

Don't Understand Why Some Women Oppose Suffrage.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Under the caption "Anti-Suffragist Views" in your paper of November 19 you publish an impassioned appeal from a lady signing herself "A Bull Moose Spinster." Here we have two incongruities—first, a Bull Moose being a spinster, and second, a Bull Moose being an anti-suffragist. Is she a Bull Moose on account of the platform behind the Progressive movement or on account of the man in front of it? It is most dangerous for a spinster to worship an individuality if she does not approve of the principles for which that individual stands.

I can understand women wanting to vote. I can also understand a few well protected and comfortably situated women not wanting to. But what I cannot understand is the dog-in-the-manger attitude on the part of some women who do not want other women to vote. The vote will never be thrust upon anti-suffragists. It will always remain optional with them, even if they have the right, whereas by their opposition they make it more difficult for women who love liberty to obtain it.

New York, Nov. 21, 1912.

SQUARE DEAL

A CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It might be well to suggest to those located in the region where cholera is raging in and about Turkey that the following will prevent any individual from infection.

Miss Margaret Worthington entertained at a tea this afternoon.

Mr. Frank Anderson, U. S. N., gave a dinner dance at the Chevy Chase Club to-night in honor of Miss Harriet Bayne, whose marriage to Lieutenant Castle, U. S. N., will occur on Wednesday. The dinner guests included the wedding party and there were additional guests for the dance which followed.

Miss Jeanette Allen and Miss Desha Allen, daughters of Major Henry T. Allen, U. S. A., returned to Washington to-day from New York, where they attended the horse show.

The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Huntington Wilson occupied a box at the Belasco Theatre this afternoon and had with them Mrs. A. Garrison McClintock and Lord Eustace Percy, of the British embassy. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman had with them Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Norton.

Judge and Mrs. William B. Howe entertained at dinner to-night in honor of Mrs. William F. Draper.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Richard L. Cammann, jr., gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her

residence.

TAKES LEAVE OF KING ALBERT.

Brussels, Nov. 25.—The retiring American Minister, Larz Anderson, was to-day received in audience by the King. He presented his letters of recall. Mr. Anderson has recently been appointed Ambassador to Japan.

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Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 25.—F. Dorsey Stephens, a student at the University of California, has been awarded a Rhodes scholarship. He will study law.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 25.—President Taft, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Taft, and Major Rhoades, occupied a box at the Belasco Theatre this afternoon to see the kinema-color moving pictures of the work on the Panama Canal. He was one of the most interested spectators in the audience. A private exhibition of the pictures had been planned for the President, but he asked that the public have the benefit and that the proceeds be given to the Red Cross for the Balkan war sufferers.

Mrs. Taft played golf this morning, matching her sister, Mrs. Laughlin. The President and Mrs. Taft had Mr. Emery and the Solicitor General for the Department of Justice to dine with them to-night. Later Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Laughlin occupied a box at the Belasco Theatre for the presentation of "Hanky Panky." Mr. Bullitt, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Emery accompanied them.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury occupied a box at the Belasco Theatre this afternoon to see the moving pictures of the Panama Canal, and had with him Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, of Chicago.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Nagel also had seats for the exhibition, and had Mrs. Nagel and several of the younger members of their family with them.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 25.—Mme Jusserand, wife of the French ambassador, who will be the first woman in the diplomatic corps when the resignation of Baron Hengelmüller, who is now on leave of absence, takes effect, is now punctiliously establishing a code of calling in the diplomatic corps which has not existed since Lady Pauncefote, wife of the late Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador, was here some years ago. Mme. Jusserand generously gives money and time to all local charities in the capital, and will be one of the hostesses for the tea to be given at Raucher's on December 5 for the benefit of poor churches.

The German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff have taken a box for the concert to be given in the new music room of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley December 12, for the benefit of the Association of Works of Mercy.

Mr. de Freyre, secretary of the Peruvian Legation, has gone to New York, preparatory to sailing for Europe on leave of absence.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry White returned to the capital this afternoon from New York and had with them their son-in-law and daughter, Count Hermann Scherr-Thoss and Countess Scherr-Thoss, of Prussia, and their children who had just arrived from abroad. The countess will spend the winter with her parents. It is her first visit to this country since her marriage in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter entertained at dinner to-night for Miss Laura Merriam and James F. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, whose marriage will occur to-morrow.

Miss Frances Effinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Effinger, gave a charming small dance at Raucher's to-night in compliment to Miss Elsie Hallie, her guest from St. Louis, and Miss Alice Boutell, whose marriage to Mr. Ladd will occur on Thanksgiving Day.

Miss Boutell was the guest for whom Mrs. Margaret Worthington entertained at a tea this afternoon.

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GETS A RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 25.—F. Dorsey Stephens, a student at the University of California, has been awarded a Rhodes scholarship. He will study law.

house, in West 74th street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Cornelia de Lancey Cammann. Assisting Mrs. Cammann and the debutante in receiving were Miss Margaret Wagstaff, Miss Eleanor Taylor, Miss Maude Cammann, Miss Susanne Warren, Miss Katherine Sands, Miss Kate Willis, Miss Caroline Wyeth, Miss Helen Hill and Miss Elise Francke. The reception was followed by a dinner and dance at Sherry's. The additional guests included James Livingston, Jr., Ramsay Noble, William Palmer, Harry Cammann, Bache Brown, Donald Carr, Vivian Palmer, Frederick Wooley, Frederick McDonald and Philip Cravat.

Mrs. James B. Taylor gave a dinner last night at her home, in East 9th street.

Mrs. Lewin Hartley Thomas gave a small dance last night at No. 4 West 4th street for Miss Dorothea Parsons, daughter of Arthur Webb Parsons. The guests included Miss Margaret Overton, Miss Julia Edey, Miss Katherine Moore, Miss Ella Carpenter, Miss Vera L. Van Burrow, Miss Jean Stewart, Miss Heister Barrow, Miss Gertrude Foos, Howard Converse Gould, Harold Richards, James Livingston, Jr., Vivian Palmer, Kenneth Seggerman and Herbert Neal. Miss Parsons is sailing for Europe to-day to spend a year abroad.

Mrs. Stephen Baker gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, in East 35th street, for Miss Caroline Wyeth, the debutante daughter of Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth. There were twenty guests.

Receptions for debutantes will be given to-day by Mrs. George R. Read, at her home, No. 28 East 50th street, for her daughter, Miss Fanny de Groot Hastings, and by Mrs. Lindsey Tappin at her home, No. 166 East 11th street, for her daughter, Miss Elsie Huntington Francke.

Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth will give a luncheon to-day for her debutante daughter, Miss Caroline Wyeth.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton will have forty guests at the Colony Club to-night to hear Professor Butler, director of the American excavations at Sardes, describe his recent Lydian discoveries.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt and her son, William H. Vanderbilt, are booked to sail for Europe to-day. They will spend two months on the Nile.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. McCullough returned to town yesterday for the winter from North Bennington, Vt.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth Twombly returned to the city yesterday for the season from their country place at Madison, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald D. Russell will arrive in the city on Monday from Princeton, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman arrived in town yesterday from Hot Springs, Va., where they spent a fortnight.

AT NEWPORT.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Newport, Nov. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Elissa Dyer left here for Baltimore this afternoon, having closed Wayside for the season.

James V. Parker was in New York yesterday, closing his Newport season.

Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles, having closed her summer home, left here for Philadelphia to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Potter Kling, who have been occupying Zabriske House since early in the summer, went to New York to-day.

Vincent Astor, who spent Sunday at the Muenchinger Kling, returned to New York to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman are having extensive improvements made to the Malcom cottage, in Kay street, which they purchased last summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are making a short visit here, having arrived on their private car, the Wayfarer.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Lenox, Nov. 25.—Six inches of snow fell in the Berkshires to-day and there was excellent sleighing in the state roads.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster will give a large entertainment on Thanksgiving, having friends at luncheon and giving a minstrel performance by a professional company.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson, Miss Kate Cary and Mrs. Daniel P. Griswold will sail for Europe from New York to-morrow.

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